

The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MATES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

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One Year.....\$5.00
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Three Months.....1.50

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRI DAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1905.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

Old Jack Rockefeller will make a pretty penny out of the yellow fever scare.

The Mobile Item pertinently asks: "Way not quarantine some of the yellow fever journals?"

Four have been killed and 54 injured by automobiles in Chicago this year. The windy city must be after the record.

The meanest man on record has been located in Indiana. The fellow saved a young girl's life and then sent her a bill for a suit of clothes damaged in the effort.

The fact that Oyama and Togo are still in the ring may have a tendency to make the Russian envoys swallow the indemnity question, even if they do make a wry face.

Now that a prize has been offered for an appropriate name for the Midway at the coming state fair, to be held in Tampa, we are bound to have a try for it. Why not call it the Chute?

SECRETARY TAFT AND OUR COLONIES.

The position of Secretary Taft with reference to the Insular possessions of the United States has been the subject of a great deal of comment and his advocacy of free trade for the Philippines, while being opposed to free trade for the United States has been more or less severely criticised. The Birmingham Age-Herald again brings the subject up and comments thereon as follows:

It is hard to harmonize colonies and Dingleyism. To speak the plain truth it is difficult to find justification for either in the federal constitution, but the republican party long ago adopted Tim Campbell's view of the instrument of 1788, and they propose to have colonies galore and to impose tariffs without any reference to revenue, but with strict regard for campaign subscriptions and party supporters.

Secretary Taft is not, however, a strict standpatter for he advocates free trade for the Philippines. This means that the Philippines should be considered a part of this country, and that trade between the mainland and the islands in the Orient should be free. While the islands would be Dingleyized, trade to and from the states would be free.

England would dislike the change, and so would Spain, and so no doubt would Japan and China, but Dingleyism is always absurd, for it expects all the other countries of the world to buy our products, although we erect a wall against their products. In the long run the scheme will prove harmful and other countries will begin to erect walls also.

But Secretary Taft goes still further. He wants a minister for the colonies, or at least a colonial bureau. He proposes to unite for the purpose Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines. Guam and Samoa should not be overlooked. Doubtless he thinks free trade should be fitted to all our colonies, and when his colonial bureau is in full operation no doubt he expects the tendency towards the gathering in of more colonies would be accelerated. We are doing a world stunt at present, and Secretary Taft's plans are but a development of the imperial idea which has been grafted on the instrument that thirteen states hesitated over when the ratification came up. They may have foreseen an empire with colonies and discriminating tariffs.

NEW SCHEME FOR FIGHTING FEVER ON THE ISTHMUS.

Among the innumerable schemes that have been advanced for the purpose of cleaning the isthmus of Panama of fever probably the most practicable, as well as the one that will cost the least amount of money, is the plan of piping the canal zone and distributing oil upon the surface of the water in the marshes. The New Orleans Picayune of yesterday contained the following relative to the proposed plan:

The intervention of the mosquito as

the originator and propagator of yellow fever among the human race is fully accepted by all intelligent people who have been able to give the subject attention.

As is well known, the prevalence of this disease in the Panama District along the course of the canal now under construction has greatly interfered with the work. The attempts that have been made to sanitize the country have been too feeble to accomplish any serious results. When it is proposed to kill all the mosquitoes in the entire state or republic, heroic methods are necessary. In regard to Panama, Mr. Lindon W. Bates, an American engineer of much experience and distinction, has made a suggestion that this canal commission would do well to consider. It is that a pipe line be laid from Colon across the isthmus to carry crude oil from Texas and Louisiana, and thus the water in all the marshes and other breeding places be covered with the oil. Oil is death to mosquitoes. They deposit their larvae underneath the water. When the larvae rise to the surface the coating of oil prevents them reaching the open air. That is the end of them. A part of the same suggestion is that the pipe line be used to convey fuel oil to every spot along the canal where fuel is needed. Instead of handling fuel by main strength, it would only be necessary for a man to turn a cock whenever an engine is to be run for a dredge or a pump or an excavator. This is the true American spirit, and in the end it will conquer all the difficulties at Panama.

But possibly the proposition is too novel and too radical for a board of grave and reverend seigniors. At any rate it is commended to the attention of the president himself. He is up to the times, as far as he knows, and is determined to push the canal construction to the utmost.

PAUL JONES AND THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Jacksonville Times-Union.

Captain Mahan has written much to show that navies have determined the issue of wars. But what is a collection of ships without provision for good men to command them? Without Nelson Napoleon would have escaped Waterloo—it would seem that had Nelson obeyed orders England would have lost. Therefore we may easily conclude that Nelson was as necessary to the navy as the navy was to England.

Probably, could the South have held command of the seas for one year Lee would not have come to Appomattox, since the Confederacy would have been recognized. Now it is easily shown that such secretaries as Welles would have been worthless without admirals like Farragut—here we have again the conclusion that one of the first duties of a nation is to make wise choice of commanders. Unless Grant has received more than his share of praise we may understand that the war would have ended sooner had he been given command in the beginning, but it seemed more luck than wisdom that he was given command at last. Had the ball which struck down Sydney Johnson at Shiloh missed its billet, it is more than probable that Grant as well as Lee would have missed Appomattox—so we reach for the army the conclusion that applies to the navy.

Now we accept as settled the judgment that Paul Jones was the best naval commander we had during the Revolution, and the real significance of his history is the wrong we did him and not the service he rendered us. In the beginning the command of the infant fleet was not given to him but to Leek Hopkins—a result secured by the "influence" of Boston merchants Jones did good service from the beginning, but he was constantly reduced in rank instead of promoted—his opportunities for serving us were diminished instead of increased. At last it was only the help of France that enabled him to meet the Seraph and so become, in some sense, "the father of the American navy." In the navy of that day there were political favorites and personal pets who could command opportunities where Jones was even denied justice and robbed of his salary—a spirit not yet extinct.

While honoring Jones with a costly funeral, why not correct the faults he began us to correct a century ago? While urging the people to pay huge sums for an "efficient navy," why not free ourselves of the mistakes pointed out by Jones? It would seem that such are the honors we might pay him with greatest advantage to ourselves. But we still see the kinsman of a pres-

ident set over the heads of his superiors in rank or experience as in Jones's day—we still see Wood promoted while Lawton and other fighters are held back. It is still possible, as it once was in England, to find a man set in command over soldiers and sailors because he is a good dancer—we still see the executive forcing congress to favor a better reason for preferment than service.

Jones will have a tomb within reach of the naval academy that "cadets may study his life and emulate his career." Will this be the lesson the American boy will read? Not on your life—he will say, "I come into the navy to win. Serve like Jones and I will die a pauper to be buried after a long stay in a forgotten grave. Please the powers that be like Cowles and Wood, and I will rise over the heads of better men and be happy ever afterwards in Washington." At Annapolis Jones will be a warning, not an inspiration. When the time comes Jay Schley by his side and double the inspiration.

PROBLEMS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Tampa Times.

Mr. Shonts, the new president of the Panama canal commission, and Mr. Stevens, the new chief engineer, are both just now lauded on the canal zone and have begun to size up the elephant they have on hand. Few people have the slightest idea of the magnitude of the undertaking upon which this government has entered. To see an engineer's sheet, it looks as though there were so many yards of dirt and stone to be removed to such and such distances—a very simple problem under the circumstances. So many yards, so many cents per yard, so much money. But in the canal the problem admits of infinite variation. One man says that in the deep cut the clay will dissolve and slide until the width of the ditch at the top will reach a half mile unless the sides are held in place by retaining walls.

Another will call attention to the fact that the uncontrollable Chagres river, backed by 250 inches of rainfall in occasional years, will submerge and wipe out and fill up miles of the ditch as fast as it is excavated, that it must be dammed away from the course of the canal, which makes an addition to the cost almost equal to the original estimate.

Another individual says the dangers to health are insuperable and that malaria will take tens of thousands of lives as told, that hospitals will be the most numerous and busy buildings on the zone, and the cemeteries the greatest centers of population. Already the price of the cheapest labor has doubled since it was when the original estimate was made, and the clerical portion of it has not only increased vastly in price, but the amount of that sort of thing to be done has grown to enormous proportions comparatively.

It is agreed by all the authorities that the zone must be made healthy and habitable by the American standard, and this must be done before the main work is seriously entered upon. This will cost untold millions of dollars, and may not be within the bounds of even appropriate possibility.

These are some of the concomitants of the situation which Messrs. Shonts and Stevens are today for the first time facing, and no sane and sensible man envies them their situation. That they or their successors will finally accomplish the work goes as a matter of course, but it will be an achievement costing more in every branch of human energy than that of politicians and the public have been led to believe.

When finished the work will be an everlasting monument to the enterprise of the American people, a tribute to their reckless disregard of the cost of accomplishing anything they want to do and undertake to do. It will be of great benefit to the world, but later in the day Uncle Sam will say, like Senator Platt, "if I had it to do over again I would take the Nicaragua route."

The Journal Printed During June, 1905, a

Total of

117,100

COPIES

or an average

4,504

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of June, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

June 1	4,600	June 16	4,450
June 2	4,450	June 17	4,450
June 3	4,450	June 18	4,700
June 4	4,700	June 19	4,450
June 5	4,450	June 20	4,450
June 6	4,500	June 21	4,450
June 7	5,000	June 22	4,450
June 8	4,450	June 23	4,450
June 9	4,450	June 24	4,700
June 10	4,450	June 25	4,800
June 11	4,700	June 26	4,450
June 12	4,450	June 27	4,450
June 13	4,450	June 28	4,450
June 14	4,450	June 29	4,450
June 15	4,450	June 30	4,450

Total for the month.....117,100
Average per day.....4,504
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

H. R. SMITH,
Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY OF DIAMONDS

Charlie Moore, Colored, Alleged to Have Appropriated Jewelry of Mrs. Lischkoff.

Charlie Moore, colored, a servant at the home of Alexander Lischkoff was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Sanders. The boy who is perhaps about fifteen years of age, is charged with having stolen several diamonds from Mrs. Lischkoff.

The theft occurred yesterday morning at an early hour, when the boy was attending to his duties in various portions of the residence. He slipped into the room of Mrs. Lischkoff and made away with a diamond ring, diamond brooch and a diamond pin, all of which reached a valuation of several hundred dollars.

When the jewelry was missed, suspicion pointed to the boy, and Deputy Sanders was immediately notified. He pursued a policy which resulted in the recovery of two of the gems, but the ring could not be found.

The boy admitted that he had sold the ring, but claimed that he did not know the party to whom it had been sold.

The officer, however, has information regarding who is in possession of the diamond, and it is probable that steps will be taken to bring the party to justice unless it is delivered to the owner as it is against the law to retain possession of stolen property.

How Will He Distinguish?

How does Thomas W. Lawson intend to distinguish between the tainted and untainted money when he begins to give it back to the people?—Chicago Record Herald.

Clear to the Bone.
It may be true, as the proverb says, that beauty is only skin deep; but most of the Hydes investigated these days go clear through "the bone."—Charleston News and Courier.

New York's Mistake.
New York has made a mistake in inviting Admiral Togo to visit in 1907. What it should have invited are the virtues of the mikado's illustrious ancestors.—Chicago Journal.

Too Awfully Careless.
An exchange asks what the United States senate will do to Senator Mitchell. Reprove him, perhaps, for being so careless in covering his tracks.—Denver News.

Not a Bad Idea.
Emperor William has not yet declared a protectorate over Europe, but he evidently feels that it would be not at all a bad idea.—Chicago Daily News.

Go West, Young Woman.
Iowa reports that its male population exceeds that of the gentler sex by 40,000. Go west, young woman.—New York Herald.

Is Tom Lawson Loaded.
We don't know what it is, but we can't get rid of the suspicion that Tom Lawson has something up his sleeve.—Albany (Ga.) Herald.

Causing Uneasiness.
Already the investigation of the other great life insurance companies is causing uneasiness. It seems rather certain that all of them are financially safe, but there has been too much building up of surplus and too much use of the surplus as a side issue for graft. It will be a good thing to clean up all the companies and let the public see exactly how they have all been managed. The public has an interest in every one of those big companies.—Birmingham Ledger.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

We all think we get the worst of it. It does not take up any more time to be polite than disagreeable. It is not what you say, but how you say it. It means friends or enemies.

Don't neglect work that is really important for reform work that doesn't amount to anything.

It is the involuntary impulse of nine in ten when picking up a postal card to turn it over to see what is written on it.

Those women who look "as if a wind could blow them away" can usually sweep and dust all around their heavier sisters.

Occasionally a person is smart enough to accept a favor and get things twisted around until he seems to be the one who is conferring a benefit.—Aitchison Globe.

Kongo Tattooing.

Both men and women are tattooed according to their status in society. A woman of high caste will have a design not unlike a zouave jacket worked upon her back, and it would seem that the native is as content with this mode of covering as if it were a substitute for clothing. By injecting the juice of certain herbs the scars left by the tattooing process retain a swollen appearance, giving the effect of was-relief work. The thorns of the acacia are generally used as a needle, while a certain black clay is used as a coloring medium.

THE PENSACOLA CLASSICAL SCHOOL

OPINION OF EDUCATORS AS TO ITS WORK.

Prof. Walter Miller, professor of Greek in Tulane University, after visiting the classical school, wrote the following unsolicited opinion to a friend and colleague:

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Dr. Venable, president of the University of North Carolina, writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the thoroughness of the preparation of the students who have come from your school to the university. We should be glad to have more of the same type."

Dr. Geo. Petrie, professor of Latin and History in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, writes: "I consider the Pensacola Classical School one of the best fitting schools in this section of the south. I can confidently endorse the thoroughness of its work and the healthy, manly atmosphere that pervades the institution."

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